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PASSE-PARTOUT,  
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"WANT" Ad. IN NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

NO. 5,922, THURSDAY—Fair.

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PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York Elsewhere,  
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BIG RESULTS

USE SPECIAL

3 OR 7 TIME RATE

TO ADVERTISE "WANTS,"

The Journal's Original Idea

To Help Advertisers.

## GARDINER AND HART CLASH, OVER THE DATE FOR THE INQUEST.

Gardiner Demands  
Haste, but Hart Says  
Feb. 9 Is the Day,  
and Not Before.

The Coroner Refuses  
to Make Further  
Concessions to the  
District Attorney.

Capt. McClusky Has a  
New Clew in Hart-  
ford, the Old Home  
of Cornish.

In a statement made yesterday Captain McClusky said he had discovered in Hartford an important clew in the Adams poisoning case. This, taken in conjunction with the letter sent by District Attorney Gardner to Coroner Hart, calling in very positive fashion for prompt holding of the inquest, indicates that the authorities, all round, are going back to the beginning, as they were several days ago advised to do.

The Captain's statement regarding discoveries in Hartford may explain the absence of Harry Cornish from the city for two days. Cornish, it will be remembered, originally hailed from Hartford. That city is the home of the Hoveys, who were present in the Adams flat when Mrs. Adams took the poison. Mrs. Adams herself came from the same neighborhood.

Odd Visits to Cornish.

Emphasis was given to the suggestion involved in these facts by the two visits paid to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night.

They were not ordinary visits. At 7 o'clock or thereabouts Detectives McCafferty and Carey, of the Central Office, appeared at the club. They remained only a few minutes. Some time after they had gone Cornish, with Secretary John D. Adams and P. L. Arnold, chairman of the club's House Committee, went into one of the rooms of the club and remained there in animated conversation for a long time.

At 10 o'clock Detective McCafferty returned, without Carey, and called for Cornish. It was plain that a meeting had been appointed, as Cornish had remained at the club. It is not his custom to stay there in the evening.

Cornish in a Hurry.

In answer to the call Cornish hurried down stairs in his shirt sleeves, and after a moment's talk took the detective into one of the small reception rooms for further consultation.

After the detective had gone a Journal reporter tried to see Cornish, who refused to receive him.

Secretary Adams, who was seen at 11:30, said he was not at liberty to talk about the visit of the detective.

There was a grateful comfort to be derived from the pungent letter which District Attorney Gardner addressed to Coroner Hart yesterday. In response to a double clamor, which for many days past has been steadily growing louder, for some official action in the case.

Hart Refused to Yield.

While the coroner acceded to the demand of the District Attorney to the extent of ordering his deputy to take steps for securing a jury, when all was said and done the fact remained that the actual inquest was deferred until February 9, the day which the coroner had previously set for the beginning of the proceedings.

The provisions of the law on the point of a coroner's duty are explicit and interesting.

In the light of these provisions and of precedent as established in thousands of cases where the crime was less momentous and the persons concerned of a lower station in life, it is small wonder that the delay of the coroner's office, the failure of the coroner to move at all in the case, has evoked wonder.

Thirty-four Long Days.

It would be interesting to the average citizen to know why the present case should be handled so differently from a case in which John Doe is concerned, or any other miserable body who has no money and no influence anywhere.

For thirty-four days the case has dragged on, and a most important step to its solution—investigation by the coroner—has not yet been taken.

When asked what is to prevent the guilty person or persons, or even the principal witnesses from putting thousands of miles between themselves and New York in the meantime, both Colonel Gardner and Mr. Hart say, in effect, that they suppose the police have all that in hand.

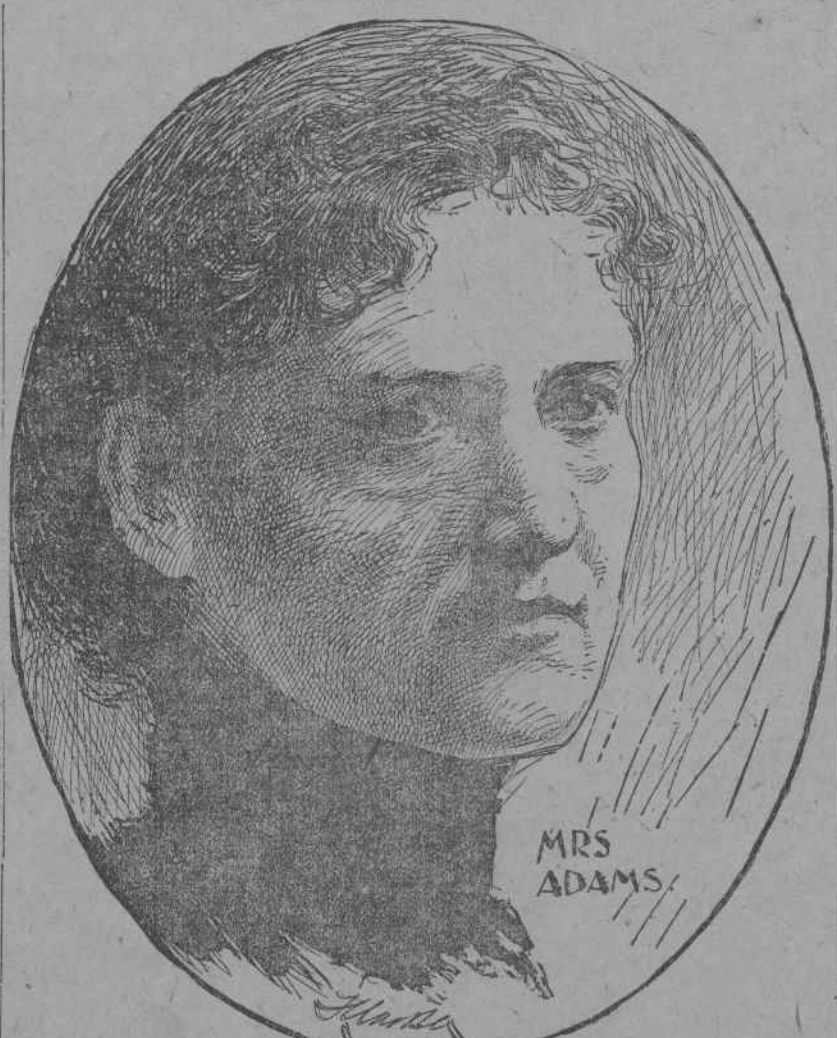
Does that mean that these people are under surveillance?

If so, why are they watched?

In case of a murder, says Colonel Gardner, "I should have a witness who I thought mediated flight arrested and committed to the House of Detention."

The work of the handwriting experts has resulted in little result as yet, as having addressed the package to Cornish is concerned, from a multitude of persons who the police thought might possibly have had a hand in it.

Chemist Withaus is making a thorough



Mrs. Kate J. Adams, the Poisoner's Victim, on Whom the Inquest Will Begin February 9.

## GARDINER ORDERS CORONER HART TO HURRY HIS INQUEST.

District Attorney's Office,  
City and County of New York.

New York, Feb. 1, 1899.

Edward W. Hart, Esq., Coroner, Borough of Manhattan:

Sir—Referring to the demise, in December last, of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, in your borough, Professor R. A. Withaus yesterday notified me that he had handed you his report of examination of her stomach. I presume that report could have been made earlier.

In the interest of criminal justice, I have to request that you now proceed immediately with your investigation according to law, and that you notify me of the hour fixed, so that I may assign a proper representative on behalf of the People of the State of New York.

By the morning papers it is stated that you propose to hold an inquest on Thursday of next week. That is too remote. The inquest must be held without delay.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed), ASA BIRD GARDINER, District Attorney.

## GARDINER AND HART HAVE A DISAGREEMENT.

The Coroner Insists That the Actual Inquest Shall Not Be Held Until February 9.

When Coroner Hart reached his office yesterday at about 2 o'clock he found on his desk an open letter from District Attorney Gardner, urging him peremptorily to immediate action in the poisoning case. He had already learned of the letter and its purport from the evening papers.

As soon as he read the letter the coroner sent his deputy to the District Attorney's office with a request for an audience. The request was granted. The conference between the District Attorney and the coroner lasted but a few minutes, and then Colonel Gardner left in the presence of Coroner Hart said:

"The date of the inquest in the death of Mrs. Adams has been changed from Thursday, February 9, to Friday, February 10. The change of date was recommended to me by Coroner Hart. In view of the fact that the report of the chemical analysis has been made, there is no reason for any further delay. On Friday the work of impugning the jury will begin. I will either appear personally at the inquest or will be represented by some member of my staff."

"As soon as the jury is completed subpoenas will be issued for all those who have in any way been connected with the case and then the work of probing the mystery will commence in earnest."

They'll All Be Called.

"What witnesses are to be subpoenaed?" "I cannot say at present. The names of the witnesses may be made public when all the subpoenas have been served."

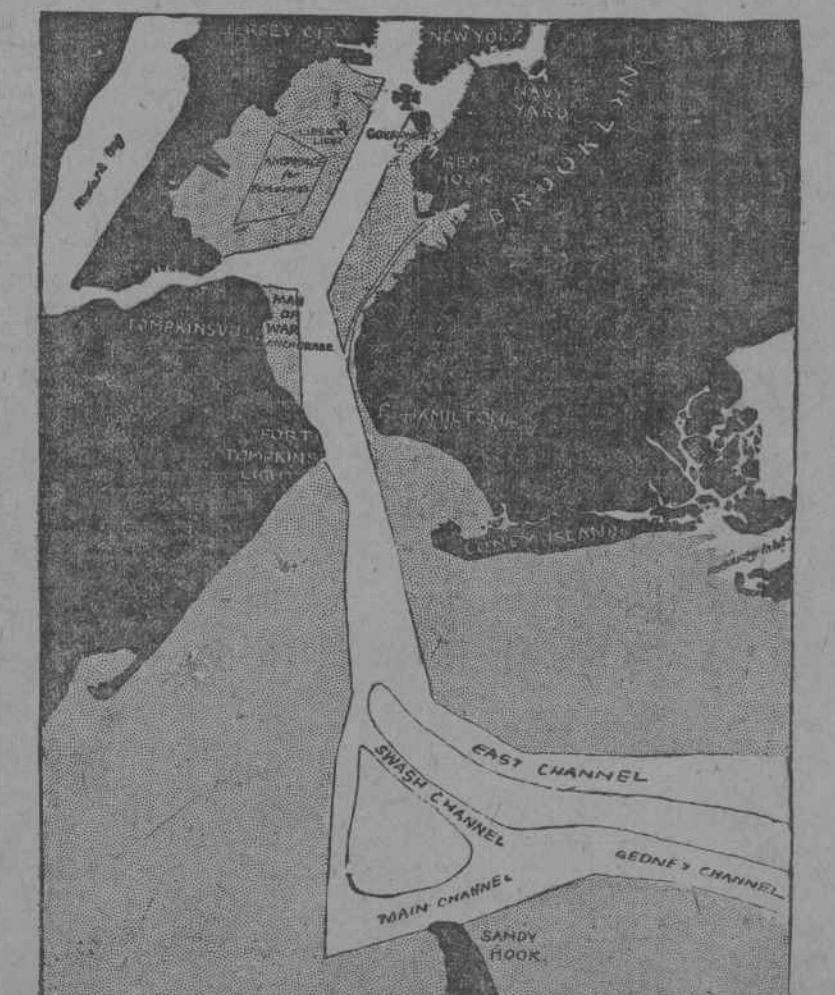
When asked whether or not a suspect whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the case would

be subpoenaed, and whether he could be compelled to answer leading questions, Colonel Gardner said:

"Every one connected with the case will be called. Whether witnesses can be compelled to answer questions is another question. Any testimony or evidence brought out at an inquest can be used at a trial against the one accused, and a witness may decline to answer certain questions for that reason."

Continuing, Colonel Gardner said that blank subpoenas will be issued to the Detective Bureau. The name of the witness

Continued on Second Page.



Government Plans for the Improvement of New York Harbor.

This map shows the plans for the deepening and widening of New York Harbor and its channels. The bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the work was adopted by the House in Committee of the Whole at Washington yesterday, and will pass the House to-day. The suggestion to build up the Romer Shoals between the main channel and the Swash Channel for the purposes of a fortification was defeated.

## PEACE TREATY RATIFIED MONDAY

Passage of the Sullivan Resolution in the Senate Will Clear the Way.

PRESIDENT CONSENTED.

It Has Been So Amended as to Make It Merely an Expression of Opinion.

DOES NOT SETTLE OUR POLICY.

Form of Government in the Philippines Is Left to the Future Action of Congress and the President.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President McKinley has been informed that the peace treaty cannot be ratified at this session unless the Sullivan resolution is adopted. He has accordingly withdrawn his opposition, has consented to the compromise, and the resolution will be adopted to-morrow, the title being amended so as to make it only a "Senate" instead of a "joint" resolution, thus reducing it to merely an expression of Senatorial opinion.

Immediately after adjournment of the Senate this afternoon, Senators Lodge and Aldrich called at the White House and explained the situation to the President. They told him that if he desired the treaty ratified at this session, this concession must be made to the opposition. The President was somewhat disappointed, but, it is understood, finally yielded the point.

There was a conference in the Republican cloak room of the Senate this afternoon at which this plan was decided upon. Senators Carter and Platt, of Connecticut, who have been conspicuous in their opposition to making the slightest concession to the opponents of the treaty, were lectured with the result that they agreed to allow the Sullivan resolution to be voted upon to-morrow without further comment or debate. The ratification of the treaty next Monday is now believed to be assured.

The Sullivan resolution was first printed exclusively in the Journal on January 26. It is as follows:

That the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain, shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this Government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to encourage the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of the islands; where conditions make such proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results.

WILL GIVE DEWEY THE RANK OF ADMIRAL.  
Senate Committee Also Favors Extending His Term of Service Ten Years.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably the joint resolution reviving the rank of Admiral in the interest of Rear Admiral Dewey.

The resolution was so amended as to extend the time of his retirement ten years.

SKYSCRAPERS MUST BE FIREPROOF.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision upholding Commissioner of Buildings Brady in a refusal to permit the erection of two apartment houses in West Ninety-fifth street, seventy-three feet six inches high, unless made fireproof.

The houses were to have been built by Mrs. Catherine C. Brown, who applied for a mandamus, which is refused.

## ALGER, FURIOUS AT GEN. MILES, DEMANDS A COURT-MARTIAL.



George J. Brine, the Beef Trust's Agent.

It is this man's telegrams to the Armour-Swift managers, referring to the beef investigation, and reproduced in facsimile in the Journal, that have caused the investigators to reconsider their intention of dropping this phase of their work and to resolve to probe more deeply into the putrid scandal.

## NOW NEW YORK GETS A CHANNEL.

Bill Adopted in Committee and Will Pass the House To-day.

ALL AMENDMENTS BEATEN

Effort to Get an Appropriation for Building Up Romer Shoals Is Voted Down.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House in Committee of the Whole agreed to-day to the appropriations in the River and Harbor bill for the improvement of New York harbor.

An attempt of the New York delegation to get an appropriation for deepening Buttermilk Channel and for building up Romer Shoals so as to permit of fortifying them and placing there a lighthouse and fog signal was defeated.

The action of the House insures the appropriation of these amounts for New York: For maintenance of New York harbor, \$100,000.

For a channel 2,000 feet wide and thirty-five feet deep from the Narrows to the open sea, \$1,000,000, to be immediately available, with continuing appropriations not to exceed \$3,510,000.

Representative Cummings read a letter from Richard Croker, written two years ago, urging the immediate improvement of the harbor on the lines suggested in the bill, to show the long standing need of the deeper channel.

Mr. Fischer tried to get an additional sum for the protection of the water front, but all amendments were voted down.

This bill, carrying an aggregate of \$30,000,000, will be passed to-morrow practically as it was reported by the committee.

Representatives Hepburn and Perkins, of Iowa, opposed the measure because the State was given no recognition, and Mr. Hepburn protested against the appropriation of money to continue the present system of improving the lower Mississippi.

PREDICTED DEATH.  
DIED AT THE HOUR SET.

Pastor Simonds Foretold the Time of His Departure Almost to the Minute.

Precisely at midnight yesterday, the hour he had predicted, the Rev. George H. Simonds, pastor of the Wyckoff Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, passed away. Dr. Simonds lived at No. 423 Pacific street. He contracted grip during the blizzard in December. He has been growing steadily weaker.

To his son, George Abbott Simonds, he said on Tuesday morning: "I shall die at midnight to-night." He retained his faculties up to the last hour, and gave each member of his family some final message.

A few minutes before midnight he lapsed into unconsciousness, and almost on the stroke of 12 he breathed his last.

## \$18,000,000 FOR NEW "L" POWER.

The Manhattan Road at Last Rings the Bell to Go Ahead with the Scheme.

ELECTRIC OR AIR MOTORS.

Effort to Get an Appropriation for Building Up Romer Shoals Is Voted Down.

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Miles's Reiteration of His Charges About Embalmed Beef Is the Reason.

Journal's Exposure of the Beef Trust Makes the Commission Delve Deeper.

It Reconsiders Its Decision to Ask No More About the Army Food.

Secretary Alger demands that President McKinley appoint a court-martial to try General Miles for having given to the Journal the facts connected with the feeding of "embalmed" beef to United States soldiers in Cuba. Failing an immediate court-martial, he demands a court of inquiry to determine whether the commanding General ought not to be so tried.

Maddened beyond endurance by the deadly hail of facts launched at him day after day by this rapid-fire newspaper, Mr. Alger was very vehement in his interview with the President yesterday. And so sincere was he in his desire to muzzle General Miles at all hazards that he set the Judge Advocate-General's staff in a fluster scrambling through records and precedents and regulations, in search of some safe ground on which a court-martial might be based.

There is another highly important piece of news from Washington this morning, illustrating in quite another way the effectiveness of the Journal's warfare on those who deemed it a duty good enough for their country's defenders. The War Investigating Commission has changed its mind about "embalmed" beef. Instead of refusing to hear more witnesses, it has determined to probe more deeply into this question. The presentation by the Journal of the Brine dispatches and the revelation of an eye witness of the process of embalming influenced the commission to recede from its former attitude.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Never has Russell A. Alger exhibited such painful agitation as he did to-day, when he called on President McKinley, furnishing the latest interview with General Miles the combination of a series of interviews through which the Journal has informed the country of the decomposed beef supplied by the War Department to the troops engaged in the war with Spain.

There was no secrecy about the object of the Secretary's visit to the White House. He was too severely wrought up to make even a pretense of concealing his motive. He was aware General Miles's scalp again, more bitterly on the warpath than ever before.

For the Commanding General had reiterated all the charges made originally through the Journal, and had talked learnedly again on the subject of beef that is embalmed with lard and beef pulp that is canned and then turns putrid.

A court-martial—an immediate court-martial—was the Secretary's demand. He presented every argument he could think of to convince the President that Miles's offense against those in authority over him made a case for routine military discipline. But, in case there should be any technical difficulty about compassing the trial of an officer of such high rank, he put it, at the least way in which the War Department could assert its sadly sullied dignity, that a court of inquiry should be appointed to determine whether the commanding General should be court-martialed or not.

Obviously Difficulty in the Way.

There must have been some unwillingness or some misgivings about it, for Secretary Alger made a requisition on the resources of the Judge Advocate-General's office for all the authorities bearing on such a case that could be mustered at short notice. It was a busy day for the Judge Advocate-General's staff. They hunted high and low, pored over statutes and regulations, made notes of precedents, scanned decisions and opinions, and amassed a great volume of undigested material bearing more or less remotely on the question of how it would be proper to discipline a commander of General Miles's rank, providing he could be disciplined at all.

It was impossible for the investigators to explain away the fact that the law regulating court-martials, as the highest court must be constituted of at least five of the peers of the accused. Now, General Miles, only two peers in rank—Generals Merritt and Brooke. And as no American commanding general has ever been court-martialed, there is no small perplexity connected with the problem of dealing with General Miles as Secretary Alger is so anxious to deal with him.

Nevertheless, it is considered quite possible that Alger may prevail upon the President to appoint a court of inquiry, whose duty it would be to investigate General Miles's alleged transgression of army regulations, and make recommendations as to whether or not he is a fit subject for court-martial, and if so, by what method.

It Might Rebound on Alger.

But even this roundabout method of proceeding might well have effects more far-reaching than Secretary Alger could possibly desire. It is pointed out by military authorities that such a court must of necessity dip somewhat into the merits of the controversy, and this suggests the thought that it might disinter proofs which Alger would far rather bury, even as the soldiers in Cuba buried only best every in rank—grateful country sought to nourish them.

The burden of Alger's charges against the Commanding General is, of course, the

## \$5,000 REWARD FOR THE POISONER.

THE Journal offers a reward of \$5,000 for information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Kate J. Adams.

Great as is the cunning of the guilty person, his cleverness seems to be reinforced by wealth, by position, by influence. The Journal enters the lists in behalf of the people, and will itself also see if money will not uncover the poisoner.

The offer is made purely in behalf of justice. It is not intended to reflect discredit upon the faithful work of the police.

The sum of \$5,000 will be paid to the person who furnishes convicting information exclusively to the Journal.